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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/015,754	12/17/2001	Soo Sun Cho	P67415US0	2843

7590 03/23/2005

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EXAMINER

ALAM, HOSAIN T

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2155

DATE MAILED: 03/23/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/015,754	CHO ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Michael Roswell	2173	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 December 2001.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-6 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-6 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 17 December 2001 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 20011217.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

The information disclosure statement filed 17 December 2001 fails to comply with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97, 1.98 and MPEP § 609 because the disclosed reference does not have a publication date. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered as to the merits. Applicant is advised that the date of any re-submission of any item of information contained in this information disclosure statement or the submission of any missing element(s) will be the date of submission for purposes of determining compliance with the requirements based on the time of filing the statement, including all certification requirements for statements under 37 CFR 1.97(e). See MPEP § 609 ¶ C(1).

Claim Objections

Claim 5 is objected to because of the following informalities: the claim recites the limitation "generating an XML" in line 10 of the claim, which the examiner believes should read "generating an XML document". Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application

filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Sahota et al (US Publication 2001/0056460 A1), hereinafter Sahota.

Regarding claim 1, Sahota teaches an HTML-XML reconstruction for transforming an HTML document transmitted from a web server to generate XML and XSL documents in a pattern of data adapted to the web client of a non-PC information terminal (taught as the transformation of HTML into XML for use in multiple platforms and electronic devices, at ¶ 0034, and the use of standard XML applications used to generate XSL and other style sheet documents, at ¶ 0048), an image reformat for reformatting an image in the web page in a pattern of data adapted to the web client of the non-PC information terminal corresponding to the XML and XSL documents generated by the HTML-XML reconstruction (taught as the use of a pattern engine for providing dynamic, customized versions of documents and services as related to a particular platform, at ¶ 0055 - 0056), a pre-fetch for pre-fetching the web page received from the web server according to a probability condition based on a reference history of the web client (taught as the use of a proxy server to provide content to a user, at ¶ 0049. Proxy servers by definition provide pre-fetching of web pages based on user reference history), a store for storing the pre-fetched web page, and the XML and XSL documents (taught as the inherent use of memory devices such as RAM for storing a displayed web page, and the use of a repository for storing XML related files, at item 208a in Fig. 2A, as described in ¶ 0051), and an HTTP for connecting to the web client of the non-PC information terminal and the web server by use of an HTTP protocol to transfer the web page transmitted from the web server to the HTML-XML reconstruction, and providing the information stored in the store to the web client of

the non-PC information terminal (taught as the use of HTTP protocols to deliver information between servers and clients, at ¶ 0058).

Regarding claim 2, Sahota teaches a syntactical normalization for normalizing the HTML document received from the HTTP to generate a normalized HTML (taught as the generation of a standardized data stream from extracted HTML data, at ¶ 0024), a domain selection for receiving the HTML document normalized by the syntactical normalization, and extracting a domain-specific DTD with reference to a previously stored domain-specific DTD database, a meaningful element selection for selecting a meaningful element by receiving a domain-adapted DTD generated by the domain selection and the normalized HTML document from the syntactical normalization to generate a domain-adapted XML, an element value generation for generating an element value by inputting the meaningful element selected by the meaningful element selection and generating the domain-adapted XML (all taught as the use of industry standard DTD files for defining XML documents and the elements contained therein, at ¶ 0136 - 0142), a device selection for receiving a device information of the web client from the web client to select the device adapted to the device information (taught as the use of a pattern engine for providing dynamic, customized versions of documents and services as related to a particular platform, at ¶ 0055 - 0056), and a style generation for performing a style generation by use of the domain-adapted XML document produced from the element value generation to generate the device-adapted XSL document, if the device selection selects the device according to the device information (taught as the generation of style sheets for transforming normalized HTML data into non-PC compatible formats, at ¶ 0068).

Regarding claim 3, Sahota teaches device information comprising at least one of a processor performance, memory capacity, and display resolution, taught as the use of a pattern engine for providing dynamic, customized versions of documents and services as related to a particular platform, at ¶ 0055 - 0056. Such “platform specific modifications” must inherently take into account device properties such as display resolution and memory capacity.

Regarding claims 4 and 6, Sahota teaches a storage medium and method for transforming an HTML document transmitted from a web server to generate an XML document adapted to a domain containing a content of the web page and an XSL document adapted to a device of the web client (taught as the transformation of HTML into XML for use in multiple platforms and electronic devices, at ¶ 0034, and the use of standard XML applications used to generate XSL and other style sheet documents, at ¶ 0048), reformatting an image in the web page in a pattern of data adapted to the web client of the non-PC information terminal corresponding to the XML and XSL documents generated (taught as the use of a pattern engine for providing dynamic, customized versions of documents and services as related to a particular platform, at ¶ 0055 - 0056), pre-fetching for the web page received from the web server according to a probability condition based on a reference history of the web client, and temporarily storing the pre-fetched web page (taught as the use of a proxy server to provide content to a user, at ¶ 0049, and the inherent use of memory devices such as RAM for storing a displayed web page, and the use of a repository for storing XML related files, at item 208a in Fig. 2A, as described in ¶ 0051), and upon receiving a request of the web client of the non-PC information terminal, providing the XML and XSL documents, the image, and the web page to the web client of the non-PC information terminal (taught as the display of the transformed web page, at ¶ 0008).

Regarding claim 5, Sahota teaches normalizing the HTML document received from the web server to generate the normalized HTML document (taught as the generation of a standardized data stream from extracted HTML data, at ¶ 0024), selecting a domain in which the HTML document is contained, with reference to a previously stored domain information regarding to the normalized HTML document, receiving the domain selecting information and the normalized HTML document, and selecting a meaningful element for generating an XML adapted to a corresponding domain, generating an element value by inputting the selected meaningful element to generate the XML adapted to a corresponding domain (all taught as the use of industry standard DTD files for defining XML documents and the elements contained therein, at ¶ 0136 - 0142), and receiving a device information transferred from the web client, performing a style generation using the XML document adapted to the corresponding domain to generate an XML document adapted to a corresponding device (taught as the generation of style sheets for transforming normalized HTML data into non-PC compatible formats, at ¶ 0068).

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The prior art made of record related to document translation and the state of the art in general.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Roswell whose telephone number is (571) 272-4055. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 - 6:00 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (571) 272-4048. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Michael Roswell
3/18/2005



JOHN CABECA
"SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER"
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